

OLD TIME SEA COOKS

THEIR DUTIES AND PERQUISITES IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Many Sources of Revenue For the Boats of the Gallies—There Were Other Things They Had to Do Besides Preparing the Meals.

Sea cooks were and are very necessary persons in the internal economy of the ship of war, but there were rogues among them as among all classes of men, says the London Globe. There were sea cooks who rose by the aid of influence and knavery to very lucrative positions. Lord Nottingham, when Lord high admiral, gave a patent to his own cook to appoint all the cooks in the navy.

Stewards, purveyors, cooks and bakers are classed together by one writer as the chief beneficiaries under the system of peculation and perquisites which at one time made the navy so happy a hunting ground for the rascals of the country. But they were not all permitted to ply their trade with impunity, and one sea cook got seven years' hard labor from Sir John Fielding for a long series of frauds. And in sentencing the man the judge expressed his regret that he could not order him to be hanged at the hospital gates.

Pea soup was generally the best ration the men had and was certainly the most liked. Potatoes were always served in the skins, sometimes two to each man, and a good natured cook was frequently prevailed upon to cook cakes and duffs that the men had made themselves, demanding for his services either a pot of grog or a portion of the dish he cooked.

Sometimes, however, he could only be bribed by money, and in that way increased his pay of 35 shillings a month, in addition to which he was nearly always in receipt of a pension of 11s. 8d. per month. Besides these sources of revenue he also made a good deal of money from the sale of "salush," the fat scraped from the ship's copper after each meal had been served, and half of which was his perquisite. The other half belonged to the running tackle.

The ship's cook was, moreover, honored with a guard of two marines, who stood sentry over the door of the galley during the preparation of meals to prevent unwarranted raids upon the provisions by ship's thieves; he did not wear a uniform nor was he expected to keep watch, being allowed to sleep in comfort and comparative privacy throughout the night on the lower gun deck. But, on the other hand, he had some duties not connected with food, among them the preparation when the ship was in port of a hot poker for firing salutes.

And it was an established custom of the navy that the ship was not properly paid off until the pennant was struck by the cook. This operation he was expected to perform as the last officer of the ship, and until he had done it no officer could consider himself discharged or at liberty to leave the port. This rule held good though every seaman had left the ship, and sometimes the cook himself, in a fit of absentmindedness, went off without carrying out the task, and had to be routed out again before the increased officers could leave for their homes. There will be seamen alive today who have heard the phrase, "Every man to his station, and the cook to the foremast," and the landsman who has read Marryat will always connect the man of the galley with the famous phrase, "Son of a sea cook."

In addition to the ship's cook, of course, there were, as now, the mess cooks, men who were appointed by the seamen themselves to be presidents of the messes for the week, and who had to receive the provisions for the mess from the purser at the daily issuing of victuals and who had to hand these on to the ship's cook in good time. As compensation for his trouble the mess cook drew a cook's, or double, portion of grog, and he deserved it, for his duties were arduous and his critics severe.

If he spoiled the duff he was tried by a jury of the mess, and this jury was gathered by hoisting a mess swab or beating a tin dish between decks forward. He was condemned to most painful punishments if found guilty. He was also the carver for the mess, and in order to prevent favoritism a blindfolded member of the mess was required to call out the name of the person who was to receive the portion as it was placed on the plate. Small or large, that portion was given to the man named, and probably no more satisfactory method of dealing with the question could have been found.

Appropriate.
"You in the hotel business?" snorted Dumley's friend. "Why, you were never intended for a hotel man."
"Maybe not," replied Dumley, "but I'm in for it now. I notice all the swell hotels have a motto, and I thought you might suggest—"
"Better make yours, 'Mistakes will happen.'"—Philadelphia Press.

His Hats and Her Hats.
She—Did you ever stop to figure out how many hats in a year you could buy with the money you throw away on cigars? He—Sure I have, dear. I could buy about fifty for myself, but only about three for you!—Yonkers Statesman.

Hardly.
"Why do girls wear engagement rings?"
"On the same principle that a person ties a string around his finger—so they won't forget they're engaged."—Answers.

* Blot out vain pomp; check impulse; keep reason under its own control.—Marcus Aurelius.

THE FACE ON THE CENT.

It is Not That of an Indian, but of a Pretty Little Girl.

Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keen, who lived and died in Philadelphia, came nearer being the queen of the American mint than any woman who ever lived. With the exception of Queen Victoria, whose image was engraved on every coin of the British and Indian empires, Mrs. Keen was first in the number of her metal photographs. Her face as a girl of twelve summers is to be seen on every American cent issued since 1836 from Uncle Sam's coin factory.

It is usually assumed that the face on the head side of the copper is that of an Indian, but a close look will reveal a Saxon profile. Just borrow a cent and look at it. The setting is that of an Indian.

Between 1828 and 1840 James Barton Longacre was chief engraver in the United States mint in Philadelphia. In 1835 a competition was opened for sketches and engravings for the new copper cent that was to be issued and which has since been in service. There were over a thousand designs offered. The prize was a good one. Longacre racked his brain for some original and singular design that would strike the judges, but for months he failed to satisfy himself.

One morning a number of Indians, with their chief, who had been to pay their respects to the great white chief in Washington, came to the city and were shown through the mint. They were introduced to the white chief's picture maker, who was just then showing his young daughter Sarah the great concern. The old chief was attracted by the sweet faced maiden and her interest in his feathers and paint. She childishly wondered how she would look in the feathered headgear. This was told the chief, who solemnly divested himself of his feathers and had them placed on the girl's head.

The effect was so striking that the father took time to make a sketch of the picture, finishing it afterward for his own amusement.

At the last moment of the period given for sending in engravings he brought himself to the possibility of the combination of Indian features and Saxon sweetness. He got it in, and much sport was made of the child at the time in the city because of the incident. The sketch passed through the seventh sifting and finally reached the last round. By one vote it won, and ever since Sarah Longacre's young face has served for the humblest of coins, than which no single coin in the world has such tremendous circulation.—Detroit News-Tribune.

SAID ABOUT WOMEN.

A flattered woman is always indulgent.—Chenier.

The trait of civilization is the estimate of women.—Curtis.

Provided a woman be well principled she has dowry enough.—Plautus.

Beauty is the eye's food and the soul's sorrow.—German Proverb.

Divination seems heightened to its highest power in woman.—Bronson Alcott.

The more women have risked, the more they are willing to sacrifice.—Duclos.

Women are superannuated when present and blissed when absent.—Portuguese Proverb.

A termagant wife may in some respects be considered a tolerable blessing.—Washington Irving.

Some cunning men choose fools for their wives, thinking to manage them, but they always fail.—Johnson.

Telling the Time.

One of the accurate ways of telling the time is to use your hand as an hour mark. Nothing simpler. All farmers not possessed of watches or clocks and who have some practical notions of common utilities not invented by man, but given to us by the Creator, knew the rule. It is necessary to keep in mind the hour of sunrise and sunset and to hold the arm straight out from the shoulder, with the hand at right angles, bending from the wrist forward. If the sun sets at 7 o'clock and is still high in the heavens close one eye and make three measures of the width of the palm near the thumb. Each measure means one hour. Three measures mean three hours, so that the time thus obtained is 7 less 3, or 4 o'clock. With practice you can beat the average watch.—New York Press.

Homes and Oil Cakes.
"Say, d'you know anything 'bout hosses, he?" Dye knew they'd eat pork? Well, they will when it's fed 'em an' they have to. The heavens stops subsequent, though they're an all fired sight wuss afterwards. Belle went right onto a meat diet, hog meat an' oil cakes. Yep, luscious oil—l'il fat a rail fence. Belle took on weight amazin'. Cur'us thing 'bout oil cakes, though. Once a boss has been fattened on 'em an' then grows picky ag'in there ain't nothin' in the world'll put flesh onto him a second time. You can try as much as you're mind to; it ain't no use."—American Magazine.

Somnolency.
Talking in sleep is more common than is generally supposed. Of 200 students between the ages of twenty and thirty 41 per cent of the men and 37 per cent of the women talked in their sleep, and most of them could answer questions.—Harper's Weekly.

Tree of Trouble.
"He's out of a job now. He had a good opportunity, but he didn't take the trouble to improve it."

"Yes, it's a funny thing about trouble, isn't it? If you don't take it you'll have it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

New York Announcement.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

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New York City.

NOTICE.

The following petitions have been received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield:

TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX: **QUESTIONS.**—The undersigned subscribers, being owners of one-sixth of the lands situated in the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, adjoining the proposed route of the sewer hereinafter mentioned and described, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to construct a pipe sewer from a point beginning in the centre line of Heinrichs place, the manhole, which is in the centre line of Myrtle street, from thence running along said centre line of Heinrichs place southeasterly eight hundred feet more or less, to the centre line of Dodd street and ending there.

Dated June 11, 1906.
ALFRED H. EDGERLEY, owner of 60 feet
MICHAEL HAMBACHER, " 40
JOHN SAMUELSON, " 25
ADOLPH WALTER, " 25
JACOB HAMBACHER, " 25
D. HINTZ, " 25

TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX: **SENTENCES.**—The undersigned subscribers, being the owners of one-sixth of the lands situated in the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, adjoining the proposed route of the sewer hereinafter mentioned and described, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to construct a pipe sewer from a point beginning in the centre line of Broad street, the manhole which is in the centre line of Baldwin street, thence (1) along the centre line of Broad street in a northerly direction, the several corners thereof, about one hundred and twenty feet to the centre line of Warren street; thence (2) running along the centre line of said Warren street in a westerly direction, ten hundred and thirty feet to the centre line of Essex avenue and ending there.

Dated June 13, 1906.
JAMES E. JARVIE,
JAMES TURNER, Atty.
HUGH D. KING.

Notice is hereby given that the Town Council will meet on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M., in the Council chamber, Bloomfield National Bank Building, Bloomfield, New Jersey, to consider any objections that may be presented in writing to said petitions or to the proposed improvements.

By order of the Town Council,
WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 13, 1906.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the Office of the Town Clerk of said town until July 16, 1906, at 8 P. M., for the furnishing of all labor and materials and doing all the work necessary to construct such portion of any house sewer as lies between the main sewer and the street line. The pipe used must be either five or six-inch diameter salt glazed vitrified sewer pipe. The price bid must be a lump sum, and nothing extra will be paid for extra digging or pipe which may be ordered by the Sewer Engineer.

Where concrete is ordered by the Sewer Engineer \$2.50 per cubic yard will be paid. Two dollars per cubic yard will be paid for rock excavation. Bidders measuring less than one-half of a cubic yard will not be measured as rock. The laying of the sewer and the manholes thereon must conform in all respects to the Sewer Ordinance of the Town of Bloomfield. Ten per cent of amount of bills for work of construction will be retained for three months to insure proper repairs to trenches.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each proposal must be sealed and endorsed "Sewer Proposals for House Connections," and addressed to Wm. L. Johnson, Town Clerk.

By order of the Town Council,
WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 12, 1906.

BOROUGH OF GLEN RIDGE.

SEWER BIDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Borough of Glen Ridge at the office of the Borough Engineer of an eight inch earthen pipe sewer in the following described lots of the Borough of Glen Ridge, N. J.:
1st. In Hillside avenue from Belleville avenue to Bloomfield avenue.
2d. In Hawthorn avenue from a point one hundred and eighty feet northerly from the intersection of Maids avenue and Hawthorn avenue southerly to the present sewer to said Maids avenue.

Said sewers shall be constructed under the direction of the Committee of the Council on sewers and the Borough Engineer.

All bids must be made on blanks furnished by the Borough Clerk or Engineer, and said bids must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent of the cost of a sewer bid for.

Plans, profile and specifications may be seen at the office of the Borough Clerk at Glen Ridge and at the office of F. W. Crane, Borough Engineer, Crane building, Montclair, N. J.

The Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bids must be delivered to the Borough Clerk at eight o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of July 1906, at the Council room in Glen Ridge Hall, Ridgewood avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Dated June 12, 1906.

CLARENCE PLACE, Borough Clerk.

June 4, 1906.

ESTATE OF FRANCES A. HARRIS.
deceased.

Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

MARCUS A. CRANE.

June 5, 1906.

ESTATE OF ANKIE O. DOWD DE.
deceased.

Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

EDWIN A. WHITE.

Edwin A. Haynes, Executor.

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CHARLES HETZEL,

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